HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1825. No. 268.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington March 1.		Fayetteville March 31.		Newbern. March 26.		Petersburg March 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a	130	100 a	125	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	34	60
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½		5½	6	5	6	6	
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	16	20	15	20	15	16	—	
Coffee,	——	18	20	16	21	18	20	18	22
Corn,	bush.	45	50	45	50	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	14	15½	16	17¼	16½	17	15	19
Candles, mould,	——	10	12	12	14	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114		90	92	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	550	600	425	500	600	700	450	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	38	40	43	45	40	50		
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	10080	11200	—		9000	10500
Lard,	lb.	8	8½	7	8	7	8	—	
Lime,	cask	140	200	250	300	—		150	175
Molasses,	gall.	25		28	30	25	30	33	35
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	90	80	100	90	100	125	150
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——	37½	40	42½	45	40	42½	37	45
Rice,	cwt.	337		350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		75	80	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	50		65	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	900	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	——		—	120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——		—	—		—		110	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	450	—		300	1000
Tallow,	lb.	8		6	7	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.		—	80	85	—		80	87
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	58	35	40	25	30
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——		—	—		200	225	—	
Port,	——		—	200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——		—		80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a complete assortment of Groceries,

Morocco, Seal skin and

Straw Flats, of the

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Labourers Wanted

On the Cape-Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

Hamilton Fulton,

March, 9. 66—6w State Engineer.

THOMAS DAY.

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained Furniture.

He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furniture, made of the best St. Domingo mahogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;—and also some Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and low post Bedsteads, turned according to the latest paterns; all which he will sell at reduced prices and on the most accommodating terms

Feb. 22. 62—6w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a note given by me to John Hillyard, for thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, dated in July, 1824; as I have an execution for fifty dollars against the said John Hillyard, and it was intended and understood that this note should de applied towards the payment of the said execution.

James C. Mitchell.

Chapel-Hill, March 16. 66—3w

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that he appear at the next term of this court to be holden on the first Monday in May next, replevy the property levied, and plead, or judgment by default will be

...ens, *Clerk.*

67—3m

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

MANSION HOTEL,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. *Taber*, is now ready to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious parlors by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy, attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

HIS BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the Country and Market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in the State.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26th, 1825.

A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is occupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied, that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic, either at the Hotel, or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Health Officer.*

Feb. 26. 64—4w

LOST,

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, on my way from home to Hillsborough, or in Hillsborough, my *POCKET BOOK*, containing twelve dollars in cash, and perhaps a few cent bills; also one two dollar counterfeit note, which has been sworn back by Curtis Newel on Samuel Strayhorn before J. P. Sneed, esq. and the probate attached to said bill; also sundry bonds, to wit: one on William Lewis, give to James Latta and assigned to me, for sixty dollars, due Christmas last—one on John Laws, for seventy-five dollars, with a credit endorsed thereon for upwards of twenty dollars, due last Christmas—one on Levi Cole, for fifty-five dollars, due next Christmas—one on William Cole, given to Martin Cole, and assigned to me, for twenty dollars, due next Christmas—one on Willie J. Harris, for twelve dollars and a half, due Christmas last—one on John Faddis, for twenty dollars, due at February court past—three small notes on Jeremiah Roberts, in amount about twenty dollars—one on Mark Harris, for fourteen dollars, given to Mr. Fuller—one judgment against Hugh Mulholland, for thirty dollars—one note on Samuel Wortham, for twenty-seven dollars, with credits endorsed thereon—one on Calvin Vaughn and William Duke, for three dollars and fifty cents—and sundry papers not recollected. Any person delivering said pocket book to the subscriber, with all its contents, shall receive twelve dollars reward: and I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said bonds, and those bound in said bonds from paying the same to any person except myself.

Wm. Horner.

Orange county, March 7. 64—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the First or Hillsborough Regiment of Orange County Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the usual parade ground in Hillsborough, at 10 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of April next, equipped as the law directs, for drill, and also for a regimental court martial. And the commanding officers of companies are ordered to attend, with all under their respective commands, on Saturday, the day next following, at the place and hour aforesaid, properly equipped for regimental exercise. The captains or commanders of companies are moreover specially ordered to make returns of their respective companies. All of which those interested are required to take due notice.

Jos. A. Woods,

Col. Commandant.

March 22. 66—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, by note or open account, are requested to meet me at Mr. Rankin M'Kee's, esq. the second Saturday in April, and settle the same, by cash or confession of judgment, as I have made a purchase to a considerable amount, and must have money to meet the demand. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, must expect to settle with cost.

Ira Ellis.

March 17, 1825. 66—3w

FAMILY FLOUR.

16 barrels good Flour for sale.

B. YARBROUGH.

Debates in Congress.

House of Representatives, February 7.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The house having resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the rule requiring the doors of the house to be closed during the balloting for president, and the particular question being on a motion to strike out that part of the rule *which requires the galleries to be cleared at the request of any one state*—

Mr. MANGUM said, that, when the committee rose the other day, as he presumed for his personal accommodation, he had well nigh concluded the remarks which it was his intention to submit on this subject. He felt deeply sensible of the polite attention of the committee, and the best return in his power to make for their kindness was to refrain from trespassing again too far on their patience.

This subject having already occupied a disproportionate space of the time of this house, he should not again take up the argument, but only submit a few general observations, which he had designed to offer on the former occasion. He knew full well the immense advantages which gentleman have when they address themselves not to the understanding and the judgment, but make ardent appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people. The people's rights, and the sovereignty of the people!—the very finest and most popular themes for declamation! He felt the great difficulty of being heard, coolly and dispassionately, at the bar of reason, at the moment when the passions are stimulated into tumult, and worked up to a pitch of phrenzy.

In this country, as we have seen from the foundation of the government, whenever a new party was about to organize itself, or a new faction about to spring into existence, its very first breath was breathed in a holy and fervent *love for the people*; its ardor and its devotion to the public weal, transcended only by the purity and disinterestedness of its motives. I confess, sir, that I have lived long enough to distrust these ardors. When I see the frosts of age dissolving under the warm glowings incident to youth, and the *patriot* of sixty entering the lists with the very flower and chivalry of the land, endeavoring to outstrip them in demonstrations of love and devotion to the people, I begin to look about me; for I fear mischief, or suspect trachery. I need not refer you only to our own history, but the history of other countries, and other ages, discloses the fact, that many of the bloodiest tyrants that ever disgraced humanity, began their career by fawning on the people, and sedulously and assiduously courting their favor,

It has been remarked by the gentleman from South Carolina, that all sovereign power resides in the people, and that every agent in authority must act in obedience to that will. The abstract proposition is evidently true; but the difficulty arises in the application of it to the case in hand. How is the will of the people to be ascertained? Is it to be derived from the county meetings, town meetings, publications, and rumors? Are we to resort to these loose, unsatisfactory, and contradictory indications of the public will? Or, shall we resort to the constitutional indication—to that expression which has been made through lagitimate organs? If the latter, it is apparent that a large majority have voted against either of the cadidates. What, then, is our duty? I would again answer, to select according to the best dictates of our understandings. And yet, says the gentleman, this doctrine is too strong for revolutionary France, it would have been repudiated under the reign of Napoleon. Mr. M. said it was a little curious to remark the striking coincidence between the early professions of Bonaparte, and those with which we are now daily saluted. He could hope that a coincidence should never be made to exist in this country, in any other respect. For what was the sequel in the case of Napoleon? Though his first love was the love of the people, and though he bowed with the profoundest repect to their will, yet he flattered, he coaxed, and he courted them, until he placed his foot upon their necks, and crushed their liberties with the most frightful military despotism that the world ever saw.

This is the natural order of things in a free government, to begin a jacobin and end a tyrant. We are told we must bow to the will of the people. I grant it. But I shall look for the indications of that will to a source which is unerring—to the constitutional indication of it. It is curious to remark how detective this *poor tattered* constitution of ours is according to gentlemen's notions of responsibility. They say we must vote with the people, (what people?) and yet the constitution guarantees to us the mode of voting by *ballot*, in the exercise of which, the vote of each delegation may be profoundly locked up in their own bosoms, and no human eye, not even the Argus eye of jealousy itself, can detect for whom that delegation voted. There are four states in the union, represented, in this house, each, by one member. Those gentlemen, according to the rules established on a former occasion, and according to the rules reported on this, may hide their secret from all the world, if they choose. They have nothing to do but to make their duplicate ballots, and drop one into each box, among 23 other votes, and how are their ballots to be known, to be identified? How does this comport with gentlemen's notions? How defective is the constitution according to their views! Instead of requiring the members to vote in a manner to prevent the the practice of fraud and deceit, that same constitution becomes "*particeps criminis*," by throwing the mantle over deeds of darkness and crime, by shielding them from exposure to the vengeance of disappointed ambition, or the scorn and hatred of a betrayed country.

There have been some politicians silly enough to imagine that the framers of the constitution looked afar off, and either dreamed or believed that occasions might arise, when this provision would be found most salutary, that the safety of the republic might depend upon the ignorance of the tyrant where to direct his blows.

For myself, however, I hope, said Mr. M. that I may be permitted to say that I hate mystery—I hate all concealments in the discharge of a public duty; and shall be one of the last to shrink from the severest scrutiny into the manner in which I may have discharged it. I would scorn the use of the mantle.

I advert to these considerations with a view of showing with how many difficulties this subject is beset, and how arduous would be the task of framing a theory, according to gentlemen's views, that would harmonize in its practical operations with constitutional provions on the subject.

Sir, it seems to me that the true conception of the framers of the constitution is this; that the representatives in this house would come immediately from the people—they are part of the people—presumed to be men of some character, connected with the community from which they emanate by a thousand ties; character, love of respect, family, children, a common interest, a common destiny; in a word, identified with that community in habits, feelings, sentiments, &c.; and, that when the result, so much to be deprecated, of the presidential election being cast upon this house, shall happen, that all these ties and considerations form a sufficient guarantee that a wise, honest, and judicious selection will be made. This view, I think, said Mr. M. is conformable with the theory of the constitution.

What are contemporaneous expositions of the constitution on this subject? In the work entitled the Federalist—a work written by some of the ablest men who were in the convention, and which is resorted to by the ablest constitutional lawyers, as high and grave authority, I find the following opinion:

"But as a majority of votes might not always happen to centre in one man, and as it might be unsafe to permit less than a majoity to be conclusive, it is provided, that in each case, the house of representatives shall select out of the candidates, who shall have the five (now changed to "three,") highest number of votes, *the man who, in their opinions, may be best qulified.*"

And yet, it is said, that these doctrines would be odious in revolutionary France—they are too strong for the reign of Napoleon.

Such are some of the difficulties into which gentlemen are deluded and bewildered by an overweening attachment to their new-born theories—theories that have sprung into life from a brain highly excited by political contests—therories that are cherished with all the love that the mother bestows on her ricketty bantling.

But, sir, if these theories may not be deduced from the letter of the constitution, may they not result from the philosophy of the constitution of which we have heard in this debate? Yes, sir, the *philosophy* of the constitution! That philosophy which, I fear, is to arm this great government with that stupendous power which is to sink our state sovereignties into mere corporations—That power which has prostrated some of those bariers that the wise men of the old parties recognized—That power which is incessantly, most fearfully, and alarmingly increasing. Yes, sir, the philosophy of the constitution! That philosophy which was reserved for the ingenuity and astuteness of modern times to discover, and of which that great and

wise man, Patrick Henry—and a wise man he was—in all his awful vaticinations never dreamed.—Yes, sir, it is by courting these sovereign people sedulously and arduously, that all jacobins begin their career.

The people are sovereigns—but they are sovereigns in manority; they never have, nor will they ever come to the *crown*, whatever some of their *flatterres* may do—and yet they have in full enjoyment one of the brightest and most undoubted attributes of sovereignty—*the flattery of their courtiers.*

I trust I may say, and truly too, that I have as profound respect for the will of the people, fairly expressed, as any man; and would preserve those interests committed to my charge as I would the apple of my eye. I would not look to the shouts of the multitude for the opinions of the people, but I look to their opinion as fairly and constitutionally expressed. To this I respond, to this I am obedient.

I regret that I have detained the committee so long on this subject. As regards the question immediately under discussion, I would not turn upon my heel for a decision of it, either one way or the other.

Late from Europe.

By the ship Lancaster, Capt. West, arrived at Philadelphia, we have received the Liverpool Mercury to the 18th February.

After a discussion which lasted four days, Mr. Goulburn's motion for leave to bring in a 'bill to amend the existing laws relative to unlawful associations in Ireland,' was carried at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th.—The principal object of this bill, though directed against all societies in Ireland, is the suppression of the catholic association. The numbers were 278 in support of the motion, and 123 against it, leaving a majority of 155 in favor of the ministers.

Public attention being nearly engrossed by the subject, the London papers give little but the debates on the question. The speeches were extended to so unreasonable a length, that they fill twelve columns in the journals of each day.

The Courier rejoices with exceeding great joy, at this result, but the opposition papers contend that the measure is absurd, and will prove inefficacious. The following is the language of the Times on the subject:—

"The more we consider the subject of this strange measure, the more is our early opinion confirmed, that ministers might as well attempt to catch the winds as to destroy the body against whom they have declared hostilities. It asked how this coercive law can be evaded, we answer, by any one of a thousand acts, which under any conceivable system of law, each individual of the three thousand composing the association, might every day perform. The law may be eluded by any man who can put his hand into his pocket and pay money to another. It may be eluded by the change of a name. It may be eluded by a weekly or half-weekly calling together of an aggregate meeting—by a dinner or a succession of dinners, where speeches are made and reported—where seditious sentences may be conveyed under words that are intangible; and what is worse than all, but what the government would do well to prepare for, the defeat of the law would be consummated by deep concealment, by meetings at which no speeches are reported, and where transactions take place, of which we shall know nothing until we see them developed by their fruits."

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th Feb. states, as a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American states; and that M. de Manswolf, who, four months before, had left Stockholm, for Colombia, would be entrusted with the negociation of treaties with the republic.

Sandwich Islands—An arrival at New Bedford, Mass. has brought accounts from the Sandwich Islands to the 5th of Sept. last. The piratical vessel which was some time ago pursued off Cape Horn by the Colombian brig Congress, had arrived at Sandwich Islands, and was seized by the ex-king.—A war had broken out at Atoi. A son of *Pitt* had been placed on the Island as Governor, to the exclusion of the late King Tamaree, the legitimate successor. The latter had attempted to avenge himself, and shot a white man, Pitt's confidential adviser. This caused a general rising throughout the island, and it was thought Tamaree would have to flee to the mountains.—He had once or twice narrowly escaped being killed. —About 1000 men had proceeded from Owyhee, Mowee, and Wahoo, to quell the disturbances.

From Havana.—Captain Forbes, of the ship Fabius, who arrived at New-York on Friday evening, states, that martial law was declared at Havana on the 5th inst. and that all newspapers and letters from the United States were closely examined previous to their delivery. Passengers arriving without passports were immediately imprisoned. The rains had prevailed some time, and much sugar was destroyed. Freights were dull, and vessels were leaving Havana for New Orleans and Mobile.

The following paragraph is copied from the Norfolk Herald. When we refer to the locality of the Herald, the known discretion of its editor, and the opportunity of obtaining information which is afforded by the passage of southern members of congress through that place, on their return home, we are induced to believe that he has thrown the true light upon the motives of the votes of more than one of the fourteen senators who opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay. We cannot conceive, however, in what manner the letter of the constitution could be supposed to have been contravened by the appointment of Mr. Clay. The framers of the constitution must have foreseen this case, and, had they supposed it advisable, would have expressly provided against it. We are the more disposed to give credit to the suggestion of the editor of the Herald, from having heard an intelligent gentleman remark, that he considered the appointment of Mr. Clay inconsistent with the spirit, though not against the letter of the constitution: *Nat. Intel.*

"None of the papers have informed us upon what ground, the fourteen senators opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of secretary of state; and hence the impression has generally prevailed, that the opposition was altogether of a personal nature, referring to the part which Mr. Clay took in the presidential election. We have reason to believe, however, that it proceeded from a more elevated motive—and that it was upon constitutional grounds entirely, that the nomination was opposed. We presume the question arose upon that provision of the constitution which declares a member of congress ineligible to any office which he shall have had an agency in creating. Mr. Clay had no agency in creating the office of secretary of state, but it might admit of a question, whether his agency in making a vacancy in it, did not amount to the same thing? But for this question, it is probable there would not have been a dissenting voice to his appointment."

Norfolk Herald

In Kentucky a conflict exists between parties, which cannot last long, but will exist yet long enough to produce great excitement, ill blood, and almost violence. The state exhibits the spectacle of a sort of chaotic commotion of the political elements. All will in time be clear, definite, and bright, but it must be confessed the atmosphere is at present sufficiently dark and clouded to the vision of those who behold it from a distance. This state of things has been gradually approaching, but has been brought to a crisis by the legislation of the last General Assembly, and in particular by the act abolishing the old court of appeals, and establishing a new one. One party affirms the constitutionality of the law—the other affirms the reverse. The question is not always judged, between the parties, on its constitutional grounds exclusively. Even the Courts which are not reorganized by the law are puzzled respecting it. In some of the Circuit Courts, the Judges have, after argument, decided the law to be unconstitutional, and refused to recognize the new court. In others and probably the majority, an opposite decision has been made; whilst in the Magistrates' Courts, the question has been decided as often in one way as in the other, and at the popular meetings it is much the same. The approaching election for members of the legislature will probably settle the question. If not, we do not see how it is ever to be settled, unless one party or the other, for the sake of the public peace, shall give way.

If the state of New York shall continue to persevere in the construction of roads and canals with the same energy that has within a few years past rendered her so prominent among her sister states, the whole of her rich and extensive territory west of the Hudson will soon be brought so near her great commercial mart, as to permit a profitable transportation thence, of every description of produce from the interior. The two great canals, one connecting Lake Erie, and the other Lake Champlain with the Hudson, are nearly completed. It is not long since a canal to unite the Delaware with the Hudson was authorized. Another is proposed to unite Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence. A great state road is also proposed, to run from the Hudson to Lake Erie, through the southern counties, a distance of three or four hundred miles. In addition to all which, the committee on canals in the state legislature, have recommended a canal to unite the Cayuga and Seneca lakes with the Erie canal. The state already feels the advantages arising from these vast undertakings. A New York paper says, "the committee on the subject of taxes in the legislature, have reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the law for assessment and collection of taxes, as probably taxes will in a short time be entirely dispensed with."

National Journal

There is some danger of our becoming a superstitious people.—We are looking in the atmosphere for unusual birds, and to the heavens for strange appearances; and we are in a good measure gratified. Thus at New York, when Gen. Lafayette entered the harbor, a magnificent rainbow illuminated the fortress *Lafayette*. When Mr. Monroe was inaugurated, a mammoth eagle flew over the capitol. When Mr. Adams was assuming the office of president, four eagles hovered over the national senate house.—And one had previously looked from the clouds, on the effecting ceremony of General Lafayette's visit to the tomb of Washington. A star, at mid-day, cast its chaste brilliance on the rising cenotaph of De Kalb, at Camden. And the sun, which had remained behind the clouds on the day of of Gen. Lafayette's entree into Charleston, shone forth with delightful brilliancy, just as he lit from his carriage at the city hall, to receive the intendant's welcome. These are grateful incidents, they are all of them well attested; but whether they intimate any peculiar relation between things above and things below, we leave to the decision of augurs and astrologers. *Charleston Cour.*

James Monroe, late President of the United States, left the city yesterday, escorted by Major Andrews' dragoons, and accompanied by the President, the principal officers of the government, and a number of our citizens, who had paid him a visit in the morning, as an evidence of their continued respect, and to bid him farewell. Among the incidents peculiar to our republic, this, unimportant as it may appear to those at a distance, is not the least interesting. Mr Monroe, who a short time since was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and who had for eight years past guided the helm of State, was now, under the operation of our laws, retiring from an office second to none in the world, to mix again with his fellow-citizens, and to become once more one of the people. There was neither pomp nor show on the occasion. He was mounted on horseback, and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along, he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity of testifying their regard and esteem for one who had so long, so honorably, and so faithfully, served the public.

He will carry with him into retirement, the grateful remembrance of his country, for the many and important services he has rendered during the last fifty years; and he will receive the best wishes of his countrymen, for his future welfare and happiness: this city will long remember him: he has been our firm friend, attentive always to our permanent interest, and desirous of promoting our present and future prosperity. *Nat. Journal.*

Richmond (Vir.) March 22.

The attention of the citizens about the market, was on Friday morning last, arrested by the appearance of a robust, comely female, parading on its pavement, with a cowskin of immoderate length, in her hand, and evidently in a temper to apply it with a hearty good will, to some one, who had provoked her ire.

On inquiry, it appeared, that some two or three weeks since, she had entered into an engagement to be married to a certain dashing buck of her neighborhood, that the preceding evening had been fixed on for the consummation of the nuptials.

At the appointed hour the minister and guests had assembled; an elegant and ample supper had been prepared, and the lady herself, her face wreathed in smiles, and her person adorned with many a frill and furbelow, impatiently waited the moment which was to make her a bride!—The moment came, and passed!—hour after hour lingered on, and finally the evening expired—but the bridegroom came not!

At first, the neglected fair one bore her disappointment with a sort of pensive gloom, or meditative sullenness:—this state of feeling, however, presently gave way to anger, and this soon became tempestuous and uncontrolable! and in the morning she sallied forth, prepared as we have described, to avenge her own grievances, in contempt of doctors' commons, judge and jury.

The truant lover, suspecting, probably, that there was a rod in pickle for him, prudently kept himself in cog, and in the back ground. He seemed to be, (to use a sporting phrase) "a cock that would neither show nor fight," and it was not until a long and diligent search that he was dicovered concealed, not far from the spot where was exhibited the unusual appearance we have described.

The incensed female, forthwith and without remorse, or the smallest mitigation of her powers, began to apply the cowskin to the shoulders of her craven bridegroom, and this application she continued with so much pungency and perseverance, that flesh and blood could no longer bear it, but bolting forth, he fled with might and main down the street, pursued by the enraged amazon, and accompanied by a hundred or two of the gentry and nobility about the market!

"The bend he fled with utmost spee
And sad and anxious looks,
For why, he felt the whip indeed
Was at his back, godsooks!"

It soon became apparent, however, though our heroine ran with great speed and spirit, that yet she was deficient in that essential quality for a courser, which jockeys term *bottom*. And after "*brushing it*" (to keep up the figure) in high style, for two or three hundred yards, and occasionally applying her instrument with great efficiency to the shoulders of the fugitive beau, she was obliged to give up the chase, and thus afforded him an opportunity of accomplishing his retreat in security.

What may be the result of this feline sort of courtship, we presume not to conjecture; but we had rather have witnessed the castigation and the race, than any thing of the kind which has occurred since the days of the merry ramble of Johnny Gilpin and his mare.

The slighted lady her own avenger.
Tantæne, animis cœlestibus iræ? [*Whig.*

Petersburg, (Vir.) March 18.

A most shocking murder was committed in the county of Amelia in this state, a few days ago. It appears, that on the Friday previous to the commission of the deed, (which was perpetrated on Tuesday fortnight) the overseer had occasion to correct one of the negroes placed under his care—that while the punishment was inflicting, the negro seized the cane from the overseer's hand and gave him a few blows.—The negro then absconded, but returned on Tuesday morning to his work. The overseer said nothing to the slave when he saw him in the morning, but afterwards went to the field, taking his gun with him. He then directed the negro to be tied, but some reluctance being manifested, he ordered the other negroes to stand aside and deliberately shot him. The negro languished a few hours, and then expired.

Shortly after this sad catastrophe, a gentlemen, residing on or near the premises, went to the field to investigate the matter, and as he approached, the overseer ordered him to halt, or he would shoot him. The gentleman, upon this threat, directed one of the negroes to go for his gun, who, while in the act of obeying the order, was also shot by the overseer, but not dangerously.

The murderous man who perpetrated this double deed, is named Moore, and is in the power of the civil authority, where respect for the laws of our country induces us to leave him, without going further into this melancholy occurrence.

Capt. *Bridges*, from Jacquemel, arrived at New-York, states that the PIRATES are again becoming quite numerous around St. Domingo, and between Capes Tiberon and Nicholas Mole. At Cape Maize on the Cuba shore, several American vessels have lately been taken by them. Our cruizers are seldom seen on the South side of the island of St. Domingo, though we have a great trade there. An hermaphrodite brig, had recently been taken off St. Domingo. Off Crooked Island, Capt. B. Spoke an English brig from Jamaica, who informed that two piratical schooners were cruizing in the passages, and had robbed several vessels; the schr. Mobile, of Baltimore, had been obliged to throw overboard her deck load, and run into Jacquemel to escape the pirates.

Volcano.—The Essex county [New York] Republican of March 12, says "that on Sunday last about 8 o'clock in the morning, a shock was felt in this town, supposed to be an earthquake. Some thought it to be thunder, others supposed at the moment that it was the rattling of waggons on frozen ground, and others thought it to be the cracking of ice in the lake. In Brookfield the shock was much more severe. But we have just learned from the town of Lewis, that it proves to have been a volcano. We understand that there is a mountain there, whose bowels of stones and earth, have been thrown out to the depth of *a hundred feet* and that smoke was seen to issue from the centre, for three days afterwards. It is reported that a similar eruption took place there several years ago; we conclude therefore that it is a genuine volcano. And although we do not aspire to the fame of classic ground, it is demonstrated that we belong to the same world with Sicily; and if we cannot boast of cities overwhelmed with flood of lava, we have Vulcan's workshop in miniature, and can point to a [illegible] worthy of the researches of the naturalist."

Economy in Candles.—[illegible] without a rushlight, [illegible] a candle all night, [illegible] the following [illegible] one an ordinary candle, [illegible] away [illegible] to [illegible] hold his [illegible]

powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle; when if the same be lighted, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.

Internal condition of England.

The following passages of a letter from England, of recent date, were handed to us yesterday. The writer is a gentleman on whose testimony reliance may be placed. We believe that the intellectual improvement of which he speaks is owing in good part, to the diffusion of innumerable periodical publications in which the subjects that he mentions are so keenly and instructively discussed.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from England.

"I hardly need to say to you, who hear so much about this country, that you would with difficulty recognize it as the same. The increase of its population in the manufacturing districts is such as to present to the eye of the traveller one continued town. As you approach Leeds, Manchester, &c. &c. by night, the scene is wonderfully striking. Numerous manufactories, from six to nine stories high, and presenting sides of one to three hundred windows, all lighted with gas, be likened to nothing but a general illumination. The industry, the activity of the fixed or moving population, meet you every where; all are employed; and as I passed through some of the largest factories in Manchester, where from three to five hundred of both sexes were employed, I could not help being struck with the cleanliness of their appearance, and their satisfied and healthful countenances. What pleased me most was, that upon inquiry, I found the greater part had been educated, principally by means of the Sunday and Lancasterian schools, and that, whenever this was the case, their moral character was good.

"What would make the deepest impression upon a person who had been long absent, is the *intellectual* growth of this country. Nothing but personal observation can give you any idea of it. The pen would fail in the attempt to describe it. There is an acuteness pervading every class which is totally at variance with what I saw last in England. Among the merchants, there is a vast improvement—formerly all was trade morning, noon, and night; now it is confined to the exchange or counting house. The moment you enter the dwelling, other subjects, and those of the most intellectual kind, engage the attention. Political economy, general policy, poor laws, great national questions, or some interesting literary discussion, are the constant subjects of conversation; and so well are they studied and so ably [illegible] even by men who seem [illegible] wise employed during [illegible] unless a person [illegible] full of ma[illegible] hold his t[illegible]

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 6.

The National Journal of the 28th ult. contains an address of Mr. Clay to his late constituents. Believing that most of our readers will be gratified with its perusal, it is our intention, notwithstanding its great length, to commence its publication in our next number.

Fire—We learn with regret that the dwelling house of Alfred Moore, Esq. in Brunswick county, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 17th ult. The fire was discovered by the family at one o'clock in the morning, when it had made such progress as barely to allow time for the family to escape, which they happily did, with the loss, we understand, of every article in the house, including Mr. Moore's very valuable library. The total loss is estimated at seven thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who has not yet been discovered. *Fayetteville Observer.*

We understand that certain dealers with the banks of this City, who reside in the country, have, for some time past, fallen into a practice which, though done without any mischievous purpose, is altogether unjustifiable, and for which, they subject themselves to the penalties of the law. Some of these dealers, when they have found it inconvenient to see their bank securities, have taken upon themselves the privilege of signing the names of their absent friends to their renewal notes. This, in a few instances, has been proved, and in others it has strongly been suspected to be the case. We mention this circumstance, in order to prevent like practices in future, as we learn, that those who have the management of these institutions have resolved, in order to put an end to the practice, to make an example of the first person who shall again offend in this respect; and when it is known thus to sign another's name to a note, unless authorised to do so by a regular power of attorney, and that power be lodged with the bank at which such note is negotiable, is *forgery*, it is hoped, that no one will have the temerity to do an act of this kind.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Shameful Fabrication.—It now appears (says the National Intelligencer,) that the letter which has been circulating in the newspapers, purporting to give an account of a private conversation of General Jackson, held at Washington, Pa. last fall, is a sheer fabrication, no such letter having appeared in the Nashville Whig, from which it is said to have been copied. The imputation originated in a paper in the west of Virginia. The author of it deserves exposure and punishment. For once in our lives, we have the satisfaction of fully concurring in the view of the National Gazette, which speaks of this subject as follows:

"An anonymous letter, in which private conversations of General Jackson are reported, has been copied into several newspapers from the Nashville Whig. We read that letter in one of the western journals eight or ten days ago, but abstained from noticing it, because we believed it to be spurious. We are under the same impression now; and think that those editors who are not persuaded of its genuineness ought not to circulate it. No friend of the general could have communicated, for the public, such matter as it contains; an enemy is not to be trusted in the case; and, at best, the unauthorized promulgation of sentiments and phrases uttered loosely in convivial intercourse, deserves no countenance. If the letter is a mere imposture or false in its contents, the fraud must be considered as detestable."

Gold.—The editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer is in error, and has led (no doubt unwittingly) other paper into error, in stating that a poor man of Montgomery county had found a "half bushel" of pure gold. Mr. Matthias Barringer, from whose land the largest quantity of gold lately discovered, has been obtained, has realized, up to this time, of his own finding, and his share (one half) of what [illegible] to work have [illegible] dollars.

that small particles of the precious metal can be detected by examining the sand or gravel in almost any of the creeks or branches within the regional country where it has hitherto been found.

Since writing the above, we have learned that small particles of gold have been found at a number of places in this county. We have seen a Mr. Troutman, living within eight or ten miles of this town, who has lately found gold on his land; and has discovered such indications of there being more, that he has determined to abandon the plough and the hoe, and shoulder the mattock and frying pan, and dig and wash the earth for its *mineral* riches, rather than cultivate it for its *vegetable* bounties.

Savannah, March 14.

Disturbance among the Creek Indians.—A letter has been received in town stating that the Creek Nation is in a state of great excitement in consequence of the late treaty; and, should it be ratified, fears of a civil war were strongly prevalent, unless the exertions of Mr. Henry Lamar, who was lately despatched by the governor for purposes of conciliation, should tend to avert it. There is also a report that Cheely M'Intosh has been stabbed by the Indians, and that the life of Gen. M'Intosh, his father, is threatened should he return home. The property of the latter is stated to have been seized. A runner had been despatched to him with a detail of these occurrences, and requiring his attendance.

We have recently received information from the Creek Nation of Indians, confirming in the most ample manner the representations of Col. Lamar. The Indians are quiet, notwithstanding the exertions that have been made by white men to stir them up to acts of violence.

All accounts concur in the statement that the mission of Col. Lamar has been productive of the happiest effects. The Indians now understand what are the benevolent intentions of the President in relation to them:—and they are learning to regard with distrust the representations of those whose first object is their own advantage—and whose last is the welfare, and happiness of Indians. *Milledgeville Journal.*

The territory acquired by the late treaty with the Creek Indians, (says a late Georgia paper,) is believed to be the most extensive and valuable ever obtained by the state at any one cession. The time cannot be distant when the Cherokee lands, situated in a fine and healthy climate, will also be obtained, and when Georgia will become in point of population, as well as extent of territory, one of the great states of the union.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of the 11th Sept. states, that the American settlers have, in imitation of the plan which succeeded so well in that colony, formed a new town on the summit of the Cape for the establishment of the liberated Africans, their superintendants and instructors. It is about one mile and a half from the capital, and it has been called "*Thompson's Town*," in honor of the late respected secretary of the United States Navy, under whose auspices the liberated Africans, now there, have been restored to freedom.

The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday week, says—"Perhaps there has never been a period in Boston when the demand for mechanical labor of every description was so great as it is at present.—We cannot state the number of buildings about to be erected; but we think there is a prospect of more than double the number built in any previous year."

The Governor of Vermont has issued his proclamation, ordering the 13th day of April to be observed as a day of public prayer and fasting.

Cincinnati, Ohio, F b. 22.

A young woman of this county, only sixteen years of age, was a few weeks since, safely delivered of FOUR living children at one birth! they are all of good form, in good health, and likely to do well.

Intrepidity.—During a fire which broke out in a store at Sandbornton, (N. H.) on the 15th ult. a man [illegible] hed into the middle of the flames, brought out a barrel of gunpowder which was under the counter; [illegible] side of the barrel was actually [illegible] re.

[illegible]m.—A young woman with [illegible] the Stafford Gazette,) [illegible]ms to the fanaticism [illegible] Osgoodites. She [illegible]d the members of [illegible] any measures be[illegible] relief, except to [illegible]s, which they [illegible]d be effectu[illegible]oman [illegible]ted,

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour of inspection, that the workmen on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal are proceeding with great rapidity. During the winter, six hundred men were kept at work. The number is now increased to twelve hundred, and employment will be given to several thousands as soon as they can be obtained. The tide lock at the debouche into the Delaware stood like adamant. Excavations have been begun for the lock at the western extremity of the canal; and the work will, this summer, be carried on, as it was during the last, on the whole line of the canal. In 1827, the canal will be navigable; and in four years from the date of the commencement of the work, the stockholders will, in all probability, receive a dividend on their investments. *Phil. Gaz.*

New mode of Splitting Rocks.—(Communicated by Dr. M'Culloch to the Edinburg Journal of Science.)—Every practical man must be aware of the expense and waste of labor and of tools attending the ordinary mode of blasting rocks and large masses of stone by gunpowder, either for building or for the clearing of rough ground. It was this expense rendering it difficult for him to carry on his work at the contract price, which induced Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor of a road from Loch Ewe to Gairloch, to abandon the system of blasting, and to adopt, like another Hannibal, that of the simple application of fire. His method was never found to fail, and merely consisted in raising a fire of peat turf, bushes, or weeds, according to the character of the adjoining ground, on the surface of the stone to be split, which being secured at the margin by stones or turf, was kept in activity for five or six hours. At first Mr. Mackenzie was in the habit of throwing water on the stone when the fire was extinguished, but this was not necessary, as he found the mere heating of the mass, in every instance, sufficient for opening and enlarging the fissures so as to admit of a small wedge. This wedge is easily and expeditiously driven in, and the rock giving way in the direction of some of its natural clevages, large slices are obtained, fit for the erecting of dykes or bridges. Although it was as connected with road-making that Mr. Mackenzie first had recourse to this process, it is evident that it can be applied to the removal of those large masses of rock, which are seen disfiguring almost every field in the enclosed parks of the Highlands, and though hitherto applied to detached fragments of no great magnitude, practice may prove the possibility of employing it in the fracture of the rocks.

Labor Lost.—A learned man of Naples, Martorelli, occupied himself for two years in writing an enormous memoir in order to prove that the ancients were unacquainted with the use of glass for windows; and fifteen days after the publication of his folio, a house was discovered in Pompeii, all the windows of which were paned with glass. *Nat. Gaz.*

John Quincy Adams was born in that part of Braintree now called Quincy, (Mass.) on the 11th of July, 1767. He is therefore nearly 58 years old.

From the Raleigh Register.

Departed this life in the county of Granville, on the 9th of March last, the Rev. William Jean, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. If the tender assiduities of an affectionate wife; if the prayers of the church; if the anxious solicitude of a numerous circle of christian friends, could have availed, he 'had not died.' But 'my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways your ways, saith the Lord.'

The Rev. William Jean was for many years a zealous and successful preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a circuit preacher, as a presiding elder, and as a supernumerary, his laborers were widely diffused through this State and Virginia. As a preacher, he was plain, perspicuous, and energetic. Deeply versed in bible divinity, he experienced no difficulty in explaining it to his audience.—His heart glowing with a holy zeal for the salvation of his fellow men, he urged the force of religious truths in a manner which his divine Master was often pleased to send home to the consciences of his hearers. In his retirement, the characteristics of the christian were displayed in all his intercourse with the world, till a lingering, a painful disease terminated his earthly career. During his long protracted illness, his mind remained unimpaired. His conversation was cheerful, and instructive. His confidence in his Redeemer unshaken; and with a will perfectly resigned, he waited patiently for his blessed Master to call him home. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars forever and ever." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Printers in this State and in the southern part of Virginia, are requested to notice the above.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths,
Ditto ditto cassimeres,
Blue and gray cassinett,
Drab and black striped satteen,
Vigonia cassimere,
Striped florentine,
Striped and white janes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Black circassian,
Striped and checked seersucker,
White and brown drilling,
Black bombazine,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 calicoes and chintz,
9-4 fancy printed muslins,
4-4 printed jaconet cambric,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity,
Figured and plain book muslin,
Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto,
Tamboured mull and book ditto,
Suded mull and jaconet ditto.
Loom suded ditto,
Muslin and cambric robes,
Muslin frills,
Jaconet muslin cravats,
Thread and cotton lace, bobinets,
Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Plain and figured crapes,
Crape scarfs and shawls,
Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto,
German ditto,
Flag and Barcelona ditto,
7-4 cashmere shawls,
Velveteen handkerchiefs,
Merino half handkerchiefs,
Green and white gauze veils,
Damask bordered ditto,
Black and white lace ditto,
Black and blue gros de naples,
Green and brown ditto,
Figured and plain white satin,
Figured and plain black ditto,
Plain and striped levantine,
Sinshew, florence, and sarsnet,
Silk vestings,
Tollenette and Marseilles ditto,
White and black silk hose,
Ladies & gentlemen's cotton & worsted do.
Russia duck and diaper,
Irish linens,
Steam loom shirtings,
Bed tickings, German diaper,
Cotton damask,
Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves,
Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto,
Large silk umbrellas,
Ladies' umbrellas and parasols,
Linen and cotton check,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings,
Plain and striped northern homespun,
Black and brown holland,
Coloured cambrick,
Turkey red handkerchiefs,
Indigo dye ditto,
Checked and striped ditto,
Suspenders and garters,
Men's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoetees,
Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto,
Ladies' leghorn and straw flats,
Gentlemen's leghorn hats,

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

To Bridge Contractors.

THE undersigned having been appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a bridge across Haw river, at or near the Shallow ford, will, on the 14th day of May next, at the place for building, proceed to let the building of the same to the lowest bidder. The builder will be required to give bond with approved security, for opholding the bridge for seven years after it is completed. A plan and specification of the work will be exhibited on the day of letting. All those who may feel interested will do well to attend, as in all probability a great bargain may be had in the contract. There is a good saw-mill within less than two miles, and another building within three miles; and oak timber of the best quality can be had quite convenient in great abundance and on the best terms; provisions and labourers can also be had very low in the neighbourhood.

Henry Hurdle,
Andrew Hughes,
William Holt,
Chesley P. Faucett,
Wm. Montgomery, } Commissioners.

April 4. 68—

Valuable Property for sale in the town of Hillsborough.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 24th of May next, part of Lot No 35 in the plan of said town, whereon is an excellent dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with four fire-places; also a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, and an excellent blacksmith shop with four forges; being the lot whereon Capt. John Young, deceased, formerly lived, supposed to contain nearly three fourths of an acre. To be sold on a credit of nine and eighteen months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Josiah Turner,

Surviving Partner of Young & Turner.

April 2. 68—7w

BANKS,

For sale at this office.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received, and will be opened by the 15th of the present month, a large and elegant assortment of

British, French, India, and Domestic

GOODS,

embracing every article common to be kept in a well assorted country store.

These goods having been purchased with cash, by the proprietor himself, in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, induces him to believe that he can and will sell them on as good terms as they can be had in any part of the state.

In addition to the above, he expects to receive in a few days,

7 hogsheads Orleans sugars,
38 bags prime green coffee,
4 bags alspice and pepper,
1000 lbs. loaf sugar,
2 tons Baltimore castings,
12 boxes mould candles,
30 boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
100 kegs London white lead,
300 lbs. Venetian red,
40 boxes crome yellow,
100 lbs verdigris,
2 seroons Spanish flotant indigo,
1 tierce madder,
50 lbs. quicksilver,
36 bottles aqua fortis,
150 first rate Russia rabbit skins,
20 doz. morocco skins,
10 gallons spirits of wine,
200 pieces assorted galloon bindings & bands
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and hyson skin Teas,
Teneriffe and Malaga wine,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d and 4d cut nails,

with every other article in the grocery and paint line usually kept; and with the offer of his sincere thanks to his old customers, he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Henry Humphreys.

Greensborough, April 4. 68—6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Musicians.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the dwelling house of David Nebane, esq. on the first Saturday in May next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, equipped as the law directs, for drill, muster, and court martial; and all delinquents at former musters are also ordered to attend and give their excuses.

Howel T. Hicks,

Adjutant of the 2d Orange Regiment.

April 5. 68—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1825.

A

Joseph Allison,
S. E. Alsobrook,
Nicholas Atkins.
John H Atkins,
D. B Alsobrook, 2,
Philip Austin

B.

Mrs. Jane Breze,
Aaron Baily,
Henry Barker 2,
William Brown 2,
Mary Brown,
James Boyle,
Henry Brannock,
Nathaniel Bane,
James Burroughs,
Gabriel Barber.

C.

John Clayton,
James Cheek,
Thos. Couch
Mary Ann Clancy
James Childs 2,
John Cooly,
David Clark,
James Crabtree
John Crumpton
Thos. Clancy 2,
John Cargan,

D.

James C. Daniel,
Miss Rebecca Dickie,
Miss Rosanah Duglas s
John Dun,
Joseph Dickson,
Mathew Durham,
James Davis,
Christopher Daniel
Adam Duglass,

E,

Martin Eaton,
Secretary of the Eagle Lodge No. 71,
Henry Edwards,

F.

Henry Fausett,
William Fausett,
Mary Faddis,
Robert Faucett,
John J. Freeland,
Thos. J. Faddis,

G.

Garard & Shaw,
Robert Glen,

H.

William R. Horn,
Thos. Horner 2,
William Horton 2,
Mr. Hiswood,
James Hart
Morgan Hart 2,
Samuel Hargraves,
Jacob Hancock,
Mrrtin Hanks,
Mrs. Ann Hill,
James Horn,
Winney Hardy,

I

John H. Ingram,
Martin Isley,

J.

Jas. Jackson,
Uriah Jeffres.
Stephen Justice.

K

Wm. Kirkland,
Sidney S. King, 2
Robert Kasort,
Francis J. Kron.

L.

Fielding Lewis,
Barney Lasley,
Thos. H. Lee,

M.

John McDade,
Andrew McBroom,
Wm. P. Mangum 7,
Miss Augusta W. Moore
James Mendock 2.
Moses McCown,
John McDade,
William Mebane,
Messrs. Fuller & Milly,
Miss Christian McCord,
Charles McAuley,
Mr. McDanie,
James McDade, 2
Sampson Moore 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Nancy Moore 4,
Caleb Malone,
A. D. Murphy 3,
John McDaniel,
Bennet Mitchell,
Jas. Moore.

N.

Wm. Nelson & co.
John Newlin.

O.

Nelly Omstead,
Doct. B. O'Ferril.

P.

Robert Patterson,
Willie Pullen,
Doct. James Putnam,
Nancy Patterson,
Saran Patterson,
James Palmer,

R.

Elizabeth Robertson.
Aquilla Rhodes, 2
Charles Roberts,
Mary A. Roberts,
Ann P. Rainey,
Sarah Rasberry,
John Redding,
Wm. D. Ray,
Michael Ray,
Anderson Rhodes,
Wesley Rhodes,
Green Richards.

S

Herbert Sims,
Gilbert Strayhorn,
Joshua Strayhorn,
James Strayhorn,
J. P. Sneed,
John Scott, 2
Willie Shaw,
Samuel Strayhorn,
Wm. Smith,
J. S. Smith, 2
John Strayhorn.

T

Hiram Turner,
Enoch Thompson,
Wm. Turner,
Anthony Thomson,
Thos. Thompson,

V

John Vanhook.

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Thos D Watts,
Allen Williams,
John Ward,
Thos. Williams,
Thos. Wilson,

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David Yarbrough.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

April 1. 68—3w

Improved Cotton Saw Gins,

MADE, sold, and warranted, by the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C, eight miles north-east of Charlotte, near the main road leading from that place to Salisbury and Kirksville. Orders from any part of the state, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Benj. F. Alexander.

March 16. 65—1aw3m

A CLERICAL WISH.

Since bards are all wishing, pray why may not I?
Though but a poor rhymer, for once let me try.
The life that I wish would be pleasant to scarce one,
Yet the life that I wish is—the life of a parson.

First on me, kind Heaven, a fortune bestow,
Too high for contempt, for envy too low;
On which I with prudence may hope to subsist,
Should I be for 'heretic doctrine' dismist.

Condemning no man for a diff'rent opinion;
I'd chat with a Baptist, Calvinist, Arminian;
Treat each like a man, like a christian and brother,
Preach love to our Maker, ourselves and each other.

On a snug little farm I'd provide me a seat,
With buildings all simple, substantial and neat,
Some sheep and some cattle my pastures to graze,
And a middle priced poney to draw my new chaise.

When I find it no longer good being alone,
May a mild rural nymph become bone of my bone;
Not fix'd like a puppet on fashion's stiff wires,
But who can be genteel when occasion requires.

Whose wealth is not money, whose beauty not paint;
Not an infidel romp, nor a sour-hearted saint;
Whose religion's not heat, and her virtue not coldness,
Nor her modesty fear, nor her wit manly boldness.

Thus settled, with care I'd aportion my time,
To my sermons, my visits, my wife, and my rhyme,
To teach the untaught, to make better the bad,
To laugh with the merry, and weep with the sad.

At the feast, where religion might be a spectator,
Where reason presided, and mirth was a waiter,
I'd fear not to mix with the good humour'd clan,
And prove that—a parson may still be a man.

Thus bless'd may my moments glide smoothly away,
And I grow more grave as my hair shall grow gray;
With age may the hope of the christian increase,
And strew life's descent with the blossoms of peace.

And when leaving this world, as leave it we must,
With calmness meet death, and sink into the dust;
With a tear in each eye may the parish all say,
They were a kind pair, and did good in their day!

Biography of Gen. Lafayette.

From the North-American Review, for January last.

The family of General Lafayette has long been distinguished in the history of France. As early as 1422, the marshal de Lafayette defeated and killed the duke of Clarence at Beauge, and thus saved his country from falling into the power of Henry fifth, of England. Another of his ancestors, madame de Lafayette, the intimate friend and correspondent of madame de Sevigne, and one of the most brilliant ornaments of the court of Louis fourteenth, was the first person who ever wrote a romance, relying for its success on domestic character, and thus became the founder of the most popular department in modern literature. His father fell in the battle of Rossbach on the 5th of November, 1757, and therefore survived the birth of his son only two months. These, with many more memorials of his family, scattered through the different portions of French history for nearly five centuries, are titles to distinction, which are particularly pleasant to recollect, when they fall, as they now do, on one so singularly fitted to receive and increase them.

General Lafayette himself was born in Auvergne, in the south of France, on the 6th of September, 1757. When quite young, he was sent to the college of Louis le Grand at Paris, where he received that classical education of which, when recently at Cambridge, he twice gave remarkable proof in uncommonly happy quotations from Cicero, suited to circumstances that could not have been foreseen. Somewhat later, he was placed at court, first, we believe, as a page to the queen, and afterwards as an officer in one of the small bodies of guards of honor, where rank marks a very high distinction. When only seventeen, he was married to the daughter of the duke d'Ayen, son of the duke de Noailles; and thus his condition in life seemed to be assured to him among the most splendid and powerfull in the empire. His fortune, which had been accumulating during a long minority, was vast; his rank was with the first in Europe; his connexions brought him the support of the chief persons in France; and his individual character, the warm, open, and sincere manners, which have distinguished him ever since, and given him such singular control over the minds of men, made him powerful in the confidence of society wherever he went. It seemed, indeed, as if life had nothing further to offer him, than he could surely obtain by walking in the path was so bright before him.

It was at this period, however, that his thoughts and feelings were first turned toward these thirteen colonies, then in the darkest and most doubtful passage of their struggle for independence. He made himself acquainted with our agents at Paris, and learnt from them the state of our affairs. Nothing could be less tempting to him; whether he sought military reputation or military instruction, for our army, at that moment retreating through New Jersey, and leaving its traces in blood from the naked and torn feet of the soldiery as it hastened onward, was in a state too humbled to offer either. Our credit, too, in Europe was entirely gone, so that the commissioners, as they were called, without having any commission, to whom Lafayette still persisted in offering his services, were obliged, at last, to acknowledge that they could not even give him decent means for his conveyance. 'Then,' said he, 'I shall purchase and fit out a vessel for myself.' He did so. The vessel was prepared, we believe, at Bourdeaux; and sent round to one of the nearest ports in Spain, in order to be beyond the power of the French government. After he was determined to come to this country and before he embarked, he made a visit of a few weeks in England; the only time he was ever there, and was much sought in English society. On his return to France he still kept his purpose in relation to America partly or entirely secret; and it was not until he had already left Paris in order to embark, that his romantic undertaking was generally known.

The effect produced to the capitol and at court by its publication was greater than we should now perhaps imagine. Lord Stormont, the English ambassador, compelled the French ministry to despatch an order for his arrest, not only to Bourdeaux but to the French naval commanders on the American station. His family, too, sent, or were understood to send, in pursuit of him; and society at Paris, according to madame du Deffand's account of it, was in no common state of excitement on the occasion. Something of the same sort happened in London. 'We talk chiefly,' says Gibbon, 'in a letter dated April 12th, 1777, 'of the marquis de Lafayette, who was here a few weeks ago. He is about twenty, with a hundred and thirty thousand livres a year, the nephew of Noailles, who is ambassador here. He has bought the duke of Kingston's yacht, and is gone to join the Americans. The court *appear* to be very angry with him.' He, however, escaped all pursuit, whether serious or pretended, and arrived safely at Charleston, S. C. on the 25th of April, 1777.

The sensation produced by his appearance in this country was, of course, much greater than that produced in Europe by his departure. It still stands forth, as one of the most prominent and important circumstances in our revolutionary contest; and, as has often been said by one who bore no small part in all its trials and success, none but those who were then alive, can believe what impulse it gave to the hopes of a population almost disheartened by a long series of disasters. And well it might; for it taught us, that in the first rank of the first nobility in Europe, men could still be found, who not only took an interest in our struggle, but were willing to share our sufferings; that our obscure and almost desperate contest for freedom in a remote quarter of the world, could yet find supporters among those, who were the most natural and powerful allies of a splendid despotism; that we were the objects of a regard and interest throughout the world, which would add to our resources sufficient strength to carry us safely through to final success.

Immediately after his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in our army, but declined it. Indeed, during the whole of his service with us, he seemed desirous to show, by his conduct, that he had come only to render disinterested assistance to our cause. He began, therefore, by clothing and equipping a body of men at Charleston at his own expense; and then entered as a volunteer, without pay, into our service. He lived in the family of the commander in chief, and won his affection and confidence. He was appointed a major general in our service, by a vote of congress, on the 31st of July, 1777, and in September of the same year was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in 1778 both in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, and after having received the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston in January, 1779, for France, thinking that he could assist us more effectually, for a time, in Europe than in America.

He arrived at Versailles, then the regular residence of the French court, on the 12th February, and the same day had a long conference with one of the ministers. He did not see the king; and in a letter written at court the next day, we are told, that he received an order to visit none but his relations, as a form of censure for having left France without permission; but this was an order, that fell very lightly on him, for he was connected by birth or marriage with almost every body at court, and every body else thronged to see him at his own hotel. The treaty, which was concluded between America and France at just about the same period, and was publicly known a little later, was, by Lafayette's personal exertions, made effective in our favor. As soon as this was done, or as soon as he had ascertained that he should be speedily followed by a French fleet for our assistance, he embarked to return, and on the 11th of May communicated the intelligence confidentially to the commander in chief at head quarters, having been absent from the army hardly five months.

Immediately on his return he entered into our service with the same disinterested zeal he had shown on his first arrival. He received the separate command of a body of infantry consisting of about two thousand men, and clothed and equipped it partly at his own expense, rendering it, by unwearied exertions, constant sacrifices, and wise discipline, the best corps in the army. What he did for us, while at the head of this division, is known to all who have read the history of their country. His forced march to Virginia, in December, 1780, raising 2000 guineas at Baltimore, on hit own credit, to supply the pressing wants of his troops; his rescue of Richmond, which but for his great exertions must have fallen into the enemy's hands; his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who foolishly boasted in an intercepted letter, that 'the boy could not escape him;' and finally the siege of Yorktown, the storming of the redoubt, and the surrender of the place in October, 1781, are proofs of talent as a military commander, and devotion to the welfare of these states, for which he never has been repaid, and, in some respects, never can be.

He was, however, desirous to make yet greater exertions in our favour, and announced his project of revisiting France for the purpose. Congress had already repeatedly acknowledged his merits and services in formal votes. They now acknowledged them more formally than ever by a resolution of November 23d, in which, besides all other expressions of approbation, they desire the foreign ministers of this government to confer with him in their negotiations concerning our affairs; a mark of respect and deference, of which we know no other example.

In France a brilliant reputation had preceded him. The cause of America was already popular there, and his exertions and sacrifices in it, which, from the first, had seemed so chivalrous and romantic, now came reflected back upon him, in the strong light of popular enthusiasm. Before his return, the following beautiful verses, from the Gaston et Bayard of Belloy, had been often applauded and their repetition sometimes called for on the public theatre, and madame Campan tells us, that she for a long time preserved them in the handwriting of the unfortunate queen of Louis Sixteenth, who had transcribed them because they had thus been publicly appropriated to the popular favorite of the time.

Eh! que fait sa jeunesse
Lorsque de l'age mur je lui vois la sagesse?
Profond dans ses desseins, qu'il trace avec froideur,
C'est pour les accomplir, qu'il garde son ardeau.
Il sait defendre un camp et forcer des murailles;
Comme un jeune soldat desirant les batailles,
Comme un vieux general il sait less eviter.
Je me plais a le suivre et meme a l'imiter.
J'admire sa prudence et j'aime son courage.
Avec ces deux vertus un guerrier n'a point d'age. Act. I. Sc. 4.

A similar circumstance happened, or rather in this second instance was prepared, at about the same time by Rochon de Chabannes, who introduced the following portrait of him into his Amour Francois, acted in 1780.

On est compte pour rein, quand on est inutile;
D'oisivete, monsieur, est une mort civile—
Voyez ce courtisan à peu pres de votre age;
Il renonce aux douceurs d'un recent mariage,
Aux charmes de la cour, aux plaisirs de Paris,
La gloire seule echauffe, embrase ses esprits,
Il vole la chercher sur un autre hemisphere, &c

The resemblance was, of course, immediately recognised, and the name of Lafayette, which at first was murmured doubtfully, was, at the conclusion, shouted throughout the theatre in a tumult of applause. It is not remarkable, therefore, with such a state of feeling, while he was still absent from the country, that, on his return, he was followed by crowds in the public streets wherever he went; and that, in a journey he made to one of his estates in the south of France, the towns through which he passed, received him with processions and civic honours; and that in the city of Orleans he was detained nearly a week by the festivities they had prepared for him.

He did not, however, forget our interests amidst the popular admiration with which he was surrounded. On the contrary, though the negotiations for a peace were advancing, he was constantly urging upon the French government the policy of sending more troops to this country, as the surest means of bringing the war to a speedy and favorable termination. He at last succeeded; and count d'Estaing was ordered to hold himself in readiness to sail for the United States, as soon as Lafayette should join him. When, therefore, he arrived at Cadiz, he found forty-nine ships and twenty thousand men ready to follow him; and they would have been on our coast early in the spring, if peace had not rendered further exertions unnecessary. This great event was first announced to congress, by a letter from Lafayette, dated in the harbor of Cadiz, Feb. 5, 1783.

As soon as tranquility was restored, Lafayette began to receive pressing invitations to visit the country, whose cause he had so materially assisted. Washington, in particular, was extremely urgent; and yielding not only to these instances, but to an attachment to the United States, of which his whole life has given proof, he embarked again for our shores and landed at New York on the 4th of August 1784. His visit, however, was short. He went almost immediately to Mount Vernon, where he passed a few days in the family of which he was so long a cherished member, and then visiting Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, and Boston, received every where with unmingled enthusiasm and delight, he re-embarked for France. But when he was thus about to leave the United States for the third, and, as it then seemed, the last time, congress, in December 1784, appointed a solemn deputation, consisting for its greater dignity, of one member from each state, with instructions to take leave of him on behalf of the whole country, and to assure him, 'that these United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.' It was at the same time resolved, that a letter be written to his most christian majesty, expressive of the high sense which the United States in congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services of the marquis de Lafayette, and recommending him to the favor and patronage of his majesty. We are not aware that a more complete expression of dignified and respectful homage offered him.

(To be continued.)

CHOCTAW EXECUTION.

In the spring of 1821, I was on the banks of the Mississippi. Two families, from the Choctaw nation, arrived at the river, on their way to Arkansas, on a hunting excursion. At night they sold a haunch of venison to a white man for whisky, and soon became intoxicated. In this state one killed another and concealed the body in the swamp. In the morning when the murdered man was found missing his antagonist said, I am a true Choctaw—I have killed my brother, and when the sun is at meridian I will pay the forfeit of my life. He then went and showed them the body, a grave was dug and the Indian buried. At noon, the murderer having been previously seated by the side of the Indian he had killed, his mother laid him in it, and of sufficient dimensions; and so, he tied his great toe to the muzzle was elevated, and his toe could reach the trigger, first having fastened in the air [illegible] der. [illegible] the [illegible]

to his father, the son, to whom he would soon go. But when the time came he felt of his heart, and looked at the grave and his gun, and appeared unwilling to make the sacrifice. It was then that his brother stepped up to him, seized him violently by the arm and said, Will you disgrace our family and the nation? Do you think the Great Spirit loves the feeble coward? I will wipe away the stain from my family, and permit you to live a coward and a murderer. His brother was about stepping to the gun, when, taking courage, he rushed before him, shook his hand and that of his mother, pulled the trigger, and was soon wrapped in his blanket with his hunting apparatus, and buried by the side of the Indian he had murdered.

N. Y. Statesman.

Smoking.—'What harm is there in a pipe?' says young Puffwell.—'None that I know of,' replies his companion, 'except that smoking induces drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice—jaundice induces dropsy—and dropsy terminates in death.' Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

The Manchester (Eng.) Courier remarks, that the number of individuals annually mutilated by machinery in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, would, if stated upon paper, appear almost incredible. In Manchester alone, it has been estimated as averaging, one year with another, considerably above 1000 persons.

If you wish to be well with a peevish relation, eat what he eats, drink what he drinks, and let his pleasures and amusements be yours.

E. LITTELL, of Philadelphia, has in press
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.
By Thomas Hartwell Horne, M. A.

IT will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, and in short every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1823. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be afforded of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I contains a critical inquiry into the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. In Two Parts, treats, first on Sacred Criticism; including an Historical and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac Similes) of the principal Manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the History of the Authorized English Version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various Readings, the Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, the Poetry of the Hebrews and Harmonies of the Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second Part. Of the Interpretation of the Scriptures. Subsidiary Means for ascertaining the Sense of Scripture, viz. —Analogy of Languages; Analogy of Scripture; Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-matter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstances, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles —to the Historical Interpretation of the Sacred Writings; the interpretation of the Figurative Language of Scripture; the Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures; the interpretation of Prophecy, of Types, of the Doctrinal and Moral parts of the Scripture, of the Promises and Threatenings therein contained; and the Inferential and Practical Reading of the Sacred Writings.

Outline of the [illegible]